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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1903.

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FIGHT ON
THE LIQUOR
QUESTIONGreat Struggle Now Go-
ing on in Virginia.SEVERAL MEASURES
HAVE BEEN OFFEREDMann Bill Seems to be of
Greatest Interest.PETITIONS POUR IN
FROM ALL OVER STATEAdverse Report of Committee Will Not
Keep Down Big Fight on Floor of
Senate and House—Anti-saloon
League and Liquor People
Active—General Dis-
pensaries.One of the liveliest issues before the
Legislature at its present session is
the liquor question, which has been
brought up through the introduction of
three important measures looking to its
solution.

They are briefly these: The Mann Sen-
ate bill requiring the applicant for li-
cense in the rural districts to secure the
signatures of a majority of the regis-
tered voters in the magisterial district
where the license is sought to be ob-
tained; the Clayton Senate bill, allowing
local option as to the matter of estab-
lishing dispensaries, and the West House
bill, which puts the burden upon the
temperance people in the matter of grant-
ing licenses, requiring a remonstrance
from them against license rather than a
petition favoring it, and regulating the
hours within which saloons may be kept
open and providing that there shall be
no screen doors. The fight is not a
new one and has been consistently and
persistently waged by the temperance
people throughout the State for many
years. It had a most tangible culmination
in the recent Constitutional con-
vention, when behind the famous Bar-
bour-Quaker resolution, which was
practically the Mann bill with cities in-
cluded, the temperance and church peo-
ple stood in solid phalanx and poured in
petitions for nearly a year.

TURNED IT DOWN.
But the convention failed to incor-
porate the principle in the new Constitu-
tion and the fight was renewed before
the Legislature.

The battle has been carried on up to
this hour by the church and temperance
people on the one side and the liquor
interests on the other, the greatest
amount of interest centering around the
Mann measure. Strong argument was
made before the Finance Committee the
other night by Judge Mann on one side
and Judge Robertson on the other, and
later on the committee reported the bill
favorably. In response to the great
volume of petitions that have poured
into both houses from all over the
State for the past six months, the
popular patron will prosecute his battle
upon the floor of the two houses and
there is every promise of a powerful
struggle.

There is no denying the fact that the
temperance sentiment has grown and
spread rapidly throughout the State, es-
pecially in the rural districts.

STRONG PRESSURE.
This is evidenced not only by the great
mass of petitions favoring the Mann bill
which have been fairly deluged the Legis-
lature, to say nothing of those that came
to the convention in favor of the
Quaker-Barbour resolution in the con-
vention, but also by the fact that the
merous dispensaries, which have been
established in the State, are being
closed down and that sixty-one of the
one hundred counties of the State have
voted for local option, either in whole
or in part. It is believed that the
Clayton bill, and this latter measure is re-
cognized generally as being the one
which is most desired by the temperance
advocates and which is most earnestly
opposed by the liquor people. So it is
this that brings the issue up fairly and
squarely between the two elements.

GREEK MEETS GREEK.
The Anti-Saloon League and the State
Liquor Dealers' Association compose the
head and front of the respective oppos-
ing sides, and around and behind each
are corralled countless hosts not actively
associated with either. It is generally
thought that in view of the evident sen-
timent favorable to some liquor legisla-
tion that something will be done on this
line at the present session. What, if any-
thing, this will be no man can tell, but
it may be said that the temperance peo-
ple are both persistent and hopeful. In
discussing the growth of the temperance
sentiment in the State, it is interesting
to note that the following towns have
major dispensaries closed in the last
extra session: Farmville, Martins-
ville, Franklin, Boykins, Boydton and
Courtland. Southampton was the first
county to try the new system and the
bill establishing a dispensary at Frank-
lin was gotten through some years ago,
being the first in the State. Southampton
now has three of the six in the entire
State and it is said that they are
giving entire satisfaction.

BILL OF MR. WEST.
The bill introduced by Hon. Frank T.
West, of Louisa, has many features that
appear in other bills. The bill was in-
troduced during the first week of the
extra session in November, 1902. The
bill provides that the application for li-
cense must set forth the name of the ap-
plicant, the room, the exact place, the
district and the ward where the busi-
ness is proposed to be conducted. When
the application is made, the applicant
must deposit a fee of \$800 for the State
and like sum for the county or city. The
applicant must furnish the judge of the
court that issues the license evidence of



GETTING DOWN TO REAL WORK.

INJURIOUS
TO HEALTHStudents at College Want the
Abolition of Examinations.

PETITION THE FACULTY

Say the Change Will Conduce to Better
Work—Declare Also That Students
Break Down Under the Strain
and Get Sick.

Upon the plea that a higher scholarship
will result therefrom and that the health
of the pupils themselves will be better pre-
served, the student body of Richmond
College has presented to the faculty a
petition asking for the abolition of ex-
aminations and the substitution in their
place of a more elevated standard of
class work during the session.

So far as can be ascertained the powers
that be have made no deliverance as
yet upon the proposition. The chances,
however, are said to be very slim for
the success of the movement. Grave fears
are expressed by some members of the
faculty, who do not believe that the new
scheme would work. There are indica-
tions therefore that the petition will not
meet with any great show of favor.

WHAT THE STUDENTS THINK.
Whatever the faculty may think, the
students are full of the proposition. The
College which has for the removal of examinations
would be so great that there is scarcely
a man who is not enthusiastically in
favor of the change. The best expression
from the student side, which admirably
sums up the arguments in favor of the
new movement, is given in the current
issue of the "Richmond College Messenger,"
edited by E. P. Buxton and P. W.
James, under the caption "The Famine
of Examinations." The Messenger says:

"There is a movement afoot in Richmond
which has for its object the aboli-
tion of examinations and the substitu-
tion thereof of a high standard of class
work throughout the session. The plan,
as set forth in the petition submitted to
the faculty, is as follows:

Every student making a monthly av-
erage of ninety-three per cent. or more in
any class shall be excused from an ex-
amination in that class.

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College which has for the removal of examinations
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of Examinations." The Messenger says:

In the first place, will it not conduce
to more regular and earnest work on the
part of the students generally? As is
well known to those at all acquainted with
the facts, under the present regime many
students neglect the daily class work, re-
lying upon their ability to "crank up" in
their studies just before examinations.

Furthermore, by abolishing examina-
tions the great physical and mental
strain consequent upon such strenuous
and continued effort on the part of the
student to review, and at the same time
keep up with his daily recitations, will
be averted. This is a consideration that

PETRIFIED
BODY FOUNDDug Up by Negroes on Mills
River Near Asheville.

WAS PROBABLY MURDERED

The Shape of the Head Showed That
the Body Was That of a Caucasian.It Had Evidently Been Pre-
pared for Burial

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 21.—A per-
fectly preserved petrified body of a white
man has been unearthed at Mills River.
The body was discovered by two negroes,
who were digging a ditch on the farm of
A. M. Sutton. One of the negroes took
fright as the upturned body lying in
the bottom of the ditch exposed a
view and took to his heels. The other
negro, however, was not so easily fright-
ened and began to uncover the remainder of
the body, which was taken from the ditch.

The remains showed indentations
across the shoulder, and a slight sunken
place in the stomach. Other than these
two imperfections and a broken toe be-
longing to the laborer's pick, the body was
perfectly preserved. The finger and toe nails, and
even to the veins of the arm were plain-
ly discernible. The general contour of
the head was convincing that the petrified
body was that of a Caucasian.

Large numbers of people went from
Asheville to Mills River to see the re-
markable find, and your correspondent
is informed that the petrified body will
be brought to the city and placed on
exhibition. Those who went to view
the specimen were of the opinion that
the petrification was that of a
man who had been killed and the
body, hidden to conceal the crime. The
posture of the body was that of one pre-
pared for burial. The eyes were closed
and the arms placed across the breast.
There are two bullet holes about three
inches apart in the right shoulder.

CROWD SEES MAN
BEATEN AND ROBBEDNo One Would Aid Donnelly
or Save His \$600 Pin on
Broadway.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 21.—In crowded
Broadway, at Fortieth Street, a man was
beaten and robbed of a diamond scarf-pin
valued at \$600.

A crowd numbering several hundred
persons gathered about the assailant and
his victim, but no helping hand was
raised to prevent the theft.

According to Daniel Donnelly, a horse-
man, who lives in the Continental Hotel,
he went into an upper Broadway cafe to
get a bar he was approached by a well-
dressed man, who began to quarrel with
him. He succeeded so well that the men
came to blows.

Mr. Donnelly says he was then attacked
by several other men, apparently friends
of the first man, and they kicked him
out into Broadway. On the sidewalk the
first man again attacked him.

As he lay helpless on the sidewalk his
assailant tore the diamond pin from his
scarf, but overlooked \$5,000 that the horse-
man had in his pocket. He might easily
have taken it. The thief then escaped
through the saloon.

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DAILY BOAT
TO URBANNAPeople's Steamboat Company
May Purchase Another Boat

FISH RUNNING FREELY

They Are Now Being Brought to Market
in Large Quantities—Prices Much
Lower Than a Few Days Ago.

Exciting Fox Chase.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 21.—
The People's Steamboat Company, which
is operating the steamer Tourist, which
plies on the Rappahannock River between
this city and Urbanna, going down one
day and returning the next, are consider-
ing the question of purchasing an addi-
tional steamer to put on the route, which
would enable them to give a daily service
in each direction.

TWO BOYS KILLED
IN ALABAMA SCHOOL

(By Associated Press.)
ATTALA, ALA., March 21.—A
storm of wind, hail and rain, which
passed over this city yesterday caused
considerable damage to gardens and
truck farms in this section. At Cedar
Bluffs, the wind almost assumed the pro-
portions of a cyclone, and blew down
several houses, causing the death of two
boys named Bishop.

EUROPEAN TRIP
FOR CHORUS GIRLSWon Them by Walking to Top
Row of Park Row Build-
ing in a Hurry.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 21.—Miss Florence
Radcliffe, of "The Prince of Pilsen"
Company, yesterday won her race
against Miss Mabel Reed, of "The Sul-
tan of Sulu" Company, up the stairs of
the Park Row building. The race was
known as "the syndicate ship," and was
to the strong winds. Of course, at that
time, the race was not a contest of
endurance, but of speed. The girls, who
were dressed in their company costumes,
started at the top of the stairs, and
Miss Radcliffe, who was the favorite,
won the race by a narrow margin.

Miss Radcliffe made the trip in ten
minutes. She left her breath on the
ninth story, where Miss Reed found it,
and by its aid reached the roof six min-
utes later. As a result of the race, Miss
Radcliffe has the personal satisfaction of
victory, but both girls will receive free
trips to Europe next summer from the
management of their companies. If they
had not succeeded in reaching the roof,
however, not only would they have been
docked three weeks' pay, but would have
been dropped from the companies alto-
gether. At least, that is what they say.
Mr. Kingsbury, their manager, told them.
A large crowd of chorus girls, fat men
and brokers, and Colonel Woodbury
watched the race from the various land-
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Mr. Kingsbury, their manager, told them.
A large crowd of chorus girls, fat men
and brokers, and Colonel Woodbury
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MORE PAY,
LESS WORK
FOR MINERSCoal Strike Commission
Makes its Report.DOESN'T RECOGNIZE
THE MINERS' UNIONBut States There Must Be No
Discrimination Shown.URGE ARBITRATION
FOR FUTURE DISPUTESCommission Say That They Had No
Jurisdiction in Matter of Recogniz-
ing the Union, but Suggestion
of Collective Bargaining
Contains Hopeful
Elements.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The
report of the commission appointed by the
President last October to investigate the
anthracite coal strike was made public
to-day. The report is dated March 18th
and is signed by all the members of the
commission, who are Judge Gray, of Del-
aware; Labor Commissioner Carroll D.
Wright and Brigadier-General John M.
Wilson, both of this city; Bishop John I.
Spaulding, of Illinois; Thomas H. Watkins,
of Pennsylvania; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa,
and Edward W. Parker, of this city.

The report is to be illustrated, and it
will be accompanied by the testimony
taken by the commission, but thus far
only the report proper has been printed.
This alone covers eighty-seven pages of
printed matter.

In brief, the commission recommends a
general increase of wages, amounting in
most instances to ten per cent.; some de-
crease of the rate of settlement of all dis-
putes by arbitration; fixing a minimum
wage and a sliding scale; providing against
discrimination of persons by either the
mine owners or the miners on account
of membership or non-membership in a
labor union, and provides that the awards
made shall continue in force until March
31, 1903.

The commission discussed to some ex-
tent the matter of recognition or non-
recognition of the miners' union, but de-
clined to make any award on this mat-
ter.

SUMMARY.

Following is the commission's own sum-
mary of the awards made:

1. That an increase of ten per cent.
over and above the rates paid in the
month of April, 1902, be paid to all con-
tract miners for cutting coal, yardage and
other work for which standard rates or
allowances existed at that time from
and after November 1, 1902, and during
the life of this award. The amount of
increase under the award due for work
done between November 1, 1902, and April
1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1,
1903.

2. That engineers who are employed in
hauling water shall have an increase of
ten per cent. on their earnings between
November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be
paid on or before June 1, 1903; and from
and after April 1, 1903, to be paid on or
before June 1, 1903; and during the life
of the award they shall have eight-hour
shifts, with the same pay which was ef-
fective in April, 1902; and where they are
now working eight-hour shifts, the eight-
hour shifts shall be maintained, and the
amount of increase under the award due for
work done between November 1, 1902, and
April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1,
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3. That engineers who are employed in
hauling water shall have an increase of
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paid on or before June 1, 1903; and from
and after April 1, 1903, to be paid on or
before June 1, 1903; and during the life
of the award, they shall have eight-hour
shifts, with the same wages per day,
week or month as were paid in each po-
sition in April, 1902.

4. That all employees of a company men, other
than those for whom the commission
makes special awards, shall be paid an
increase of ten per cent. on their earnings
between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903,
to be paid on or before June 1, 1903; and
from and after April 1, 1903, to be paid on
or before June 1, 1903; and during the life
of this award, they shall be paid on the
basis of a nine-hour day, receiving therefor
the same wages as were paid in April, 1902,
and during the life of the award, they shall
have eight-hour shifts, with the same wages
per day, week or month as were paid in each
position in April, 1902.

5. That all employees of a company men, other
than those for whom the commission
makes special awards, shall be paid an
increase of ten per cent. on their earnings
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7. That all employees of a company men, other
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